1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

ports understandably differ in the number of people concerned, and the manner of, as well as the people's reaction to such migrations. 166

Anti-Communist sources, claiming access to informants in Mainland China, further report the flight to large cities of rural people in search of food confiscated in lieu of taxes by the Communists. A number of these reports trace some of these emigrants from Kwangtung to Hong Kong or Macao, which are foreign territories.[11] If such reports could be supported by facts, and the number of emigrants were substantial, it would follow that discontent among some sections of the population in Central-South China had developed to a critical degree. 167

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11. Ibid., March 8, 9, 14, 15; April 14, May 24, 1955.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

independence of central government control and of familial order and loyalty that may not be easily erased by the Communist's authoritarian regime.

B. Overseas Communities

A peculiarity of the family in the coastal area of Kwangtung (and Fukien in the East China Region) has necessitated much innovation and adjustment by the Communist regime. From the coastal area of Kwangtung has come the overwhelming majority of Chinese emigrants to Southeast Asia and other parts of the world. The Communists calculate that the Kwangtung people abroad and family dependents in China number 13,000,000, or one out of every three of the province's population. Overseas family dependents in Kwangtung itself number 6,000,000, according to the Communists.[42]

Before the Japanese invasion of China, the family in these overseas communities was similar in solidarity, values, and social role to the family elsewhere in China, but unique in that often the male head was separated from his wife and their children for most of his adult life. If he could afford it, he maintained a concubine and a separate family in the overseas community. Although it was usual for the children of this overseas union to be sent to China

42. S.C.M.P., 985, p. 15.